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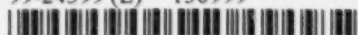
Follow-up to the International Year of the Family

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family. The Year objectives are to, *inter alia*, (a) increase awareness of family issues among Governments; (b) strengthen national institutions in formulating, implementing and monitoring policies in respect of families; (c) stimulate efforts to respond to problems affecting, and affected by, the situation of families; and (d) enhance the effectiveness of local, regional and national efforts to carry out specific programmes concerning families. The Assembly called for the widest possible dissemination of the objectives of the Year as well as periodic reporting on activities undertaken to follow up the Year. In its resolution 52/81 of 12 December 1997, the Assembly recognized that the basic objective of the follow-up should be to strengthen and support families in performing their societal and developmental functions and to build upon their strengths, in particular at the national and local levels.

2. The present report is the third biennial report on follow-up activities to the Year, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 50/142 of 21 December 1995 and Assembly decision 53/434 of 9 December 1998 on the organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1999–2000. This report is based primarily on information made available by Governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and research institutions.

II. Summary and recommendations

3. Five years after the International Year of the Family, the discourse and debate at the global level continue to express the concern of Governments for actions that support families as the basic units of society. A common understanding exists that all actions and policies affect and impact on families as well as that specific measures are needed to preclude negative consequences in the attempt to support and strengthen families. To this end, many Governments have so geared national development strategies as to take into account the role of families in society or the effect of those strategies on families. They have recognized the need to build family-friendly societies based on the tenets of social integration contained in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development.¹

4. Family-related activities undertaken by the United Nations system including the regional commissions during the follow-up period were facilitated by the global

conferences of the 1990s. Three main activities can be identified: (a) providing technical assistance to Governments at their request; (b) preparing reports and studies on the situation and needs of families; and (c) organizing meetings, seminars and workshops on family-related topics.

5. Non-governmental organizations at all levels continue to increase public awareness and undertake research on family-related issues. Research activities range from data collection to more action-oriented investigation to assist Governments in policy formulation by providing concrete recommendations for improving the situation of families. Also, many non-governmental organizations have organized family-related meetings, seminars, workshops and conference at all levels.

6. Many research and academic institutions have prepared studies and surveys on the situation and needs of families. Subsumed under the topic of research are: (a) assessment of the role of the family in the socialization process and how this role has been affected by social change; (b) review of the various governmental and non-governmental programmes relating to families; (c) assessment of explicit and/or implicit family policies; (d) review of the resources available to family programmes; and (e) a review of the existing policies and legislation affecting the status and situation of families in society.

7. Notwithstanding the achievements since 1994, there remain a number of problem areas requiring attention at all levels. One such area involves the need to develop common ground and common understanding among constituencies viewing family issues from different perspectives. Another concerns the lack of basic knowledge in many countries on many aspects of the family, with the result that policy often remains based on outdated information or on stereotypes.

8. In view of the above, the following recommendations for action are proposed:

(a) There is a need to improve the knowledge base through research, data collection and collaboration among Governments and research institutions, nationally, regionally and internationally. To this end, the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, should play a supporting role, including providing technical cooperation as appropriate and as requested by Governments;

(b) Priority should be given to the building up of local capacity in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition and to the training of personnel to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate appropriate policies and programmes related to families;

(c) Attention needs to be given to the most appropriate way of observing the tenth anniversary of International Year of the Family in 2004 in order to strengthen follow-up, especially at the national and local levels. In this connection, the Commission for Social Development might be invited to undertake in 2004 a comprehensive review of the global situation of families based, *inter alia*, on information made available by the Secretary-General in collaboration with other concerned entities of the United Nations system;

(d) In order to meet the requests from Governments for assistance in formulating and implementing family-related policies and programmes, and to strengthen the family component of development projects when requested, the resources of the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities need to be increased.

III. Summary of activities to follow up the International Year of the Family

A. National Governments

9. The present section is based on responses to a communication dated 9 April 1999 addressed to Governments by the Secretary-General.²

10. Many Governments highlighted the importance of families and expressed their concurrence with the basic philosophy and strategy for the International Year of the Family. Accordingly, they reported on actions undertaken at the national and local levels to give priority, purpose and direction to family policies and programmes.

11. Since 1994, in many countries, responsibility for family issues has been entrusted to national mechanisms.³ These were either single organizational structures (ministries, departments, committees or councils) or a set of interrelated institutional arrangements. Regardless of structure, by and large, the main functions of the national mechanisms on the family are the following: (a) to sensitize public opinion on family and family-related issues and problems and to provide a leadership role in articulating family concerns; (b) to undertake periodic reviews and assessments of the situation and needs of families, identifying specific issues and problems, and to promote and undertake research on families; (c) to coordinate, monitor and evaluate family policies and programmes; (d) to mobilize resources from both public and private sectors for the implementation of family policies and programmes; and (e) to facilitate communication through the dissemination

of information between family non-governmental organizations and the Government.

12. Among the recent measures reported by Governments to underline the priority assigned to improving the financial situation of families are: expanding a cash support system for families with young children (Norway); initiating a national social security savings scheme (Singapore); initiating a Family Support Trust Fund (Cyprus); initiating child relief and tax rebates for the first to fourth child (Singapore); and providing welfare benefits for the elderly (Thailand). Also, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government provided a Family Support Grant of 1 million pounds in 1999. Denmark, in 1996, set aside 175 million kroner to assist families with children experiencing a "crisis situation". In Germany, a new system of child allowances and child tax benefits came into force in 1996.

13. Governments reported taking action to promote partnership between men and women in family life based on an equal sharing of rights and responsibilities within the family (Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, and Slovakia). For example, the Government of Finland, in cooperation with the European Social Foundation, has launched a research and development project on combining work and family life. In Germany, the Government intends to help women reconcile family and work responsibilities by extending part-time employment and combating youth unemployment.

14. Attention to parenting skills is being given higher priority in Malaysia, Mauritius, Norway, Senegal, Singapore and Switzerland. The United Kingdom established a new National Family and Parenting Institute to provide advice, research and information on parenting skills and support. In 1995, a National Programme for Parental Guidance was introduced in Norway. In Malaysia, parenting is a priority under the Seventh Malaysia Plan 1996-2000.

15. To protect certain groups from social exclusion and poverty, Governments have tried various approaches: (a) designing social protection and support programmes to help families (for example, Austria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand and Zambia); (b) promoting family stability and supporting families in their socialization role (for example, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kuwait and Rwanda); and (c) protecting the rights of the elderly, people with disabilities, the infirm and so

forth (for example, Austria, Cameroon, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom).

16. Some Governments have drawn up or revised legal instruments pertaining to the family in accordance with the provisions of international instruments and standards. Others have reviewed and revised national family laws to ensure that they contain a clear statement of rights and responsibilities of families. Such laws relate to the formation and dissolution of families; gender relations within the families; the rights of spouses, mothers, fathers, children and other family members; inheritance and property ownership; domestic violence, and so forth. For example, Austria introduced laws intended to eliminate discrimination against women in employment; new legislation on adoption was introduced in Ireland; in Mauritius, a Protection from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 1997; and in Denmark, a new law on Child Custody and Visiting Rights came into force in 1997.

17. Significantly, in many countries, a concern for children and women is high in the family policy agenda and is an implicit motive for governmental interventions. There is a growing trend towards allowing the child a voice. Focus is increasingly on protection (the right to parental and professional care), provision (of services and resources) and, lately, participation (the human rights of a child/citizen).

18. Additional countries (these include Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Thailand) have designated a national family day, week, month or year so as to focus attention on family issues.

19. While many countries were able to report initiative in following up the International Year of the Family, many obstacles hinder progress. In their responses, Governments cited the various obstacles to successful implementation of Year objectives, many peculiar to their own circumstances and experiences. The five basic commonly cited obstacles — the global economic situation; limited financial resources; the lack of trained personnel; insufficient inter-institutional coordination; and the paucity of basic data and comparative research — may be described as follows:

(a) **The global economic situation:** Difficult economic conditions, including high rates of unemployment as well as inadequate social investment, obsolete infrastructures and poor delivery of essential services to the population, are also hampering the development of a coordinated social policy for family and children in many countries;

(b) **Resource mobilization:** Lack of financial resources was identified as the most pressing constraint on

the development of family policies and programmes in many countries;

(c) **Lack of trained personnel:** Many Governments face a shortage of specialized personnel who are knowledgeable about family issues and programmes. Also, in many countries, there is a lack of adequate training courses in this regard. Moreover, staff often lack experience in the assessment and review of programme effectiveness;

(d) **Lack of governmental coordination at the national level:** Responsibility for family issues and programmes concerning individual family members (for example, children, women, youth and so forth) is usually shared between numerous ministries and agencies within a given country, giving rise to many coordination challenges and making it difficult to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for families, children and so on;

(e) **Paucity of adequate research:** Despite the major changes that families have been undergoing in respect of changes in their size and composition as well as social structure, national policies and programmes are often based, of necessity, on out-of-date information rather than on up-to-date knowledge. Research, based on accurate statistics, is often in short supply, as are comparable data on families and their well-being.

B. United Nations system

20. In light of the deliberation and outcomes of the global conferences of the 1990s and owing to the observance of the International Year of the Family, there is greater awareness of family issues within the governing bodies of various United Nations organizations. The United Nations system, including the regional commissions, has responded with a variety of efforts to assist countries in developing programmes and policies in furtherance of Year objectives. Collaborative links were also established among the different United Nations organizations (for example, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO)).

21. Technical assistance to Governments in the family field has been provided by several organizations. For example, UNICEF assisted Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Romania and Yugoslavia in capacity-building to develop appropriate policies and deliver services to families and

children. In 1998 and 1999, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) provided technical assistance to Chile's Servicio Nacional de la Mujer in the elaboration of the National Report on the Family. WHO provides guidance to countries emphasizing the role of a healthy family in development through its Adolescent Development Programme course. ILO seeks to ensure that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in its technical cooperation programmes. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided assistance to 50,649 refugee families in 1998–1999 in the form of food and cash subsidies, training programmes and small grants or loans to establish self-support projects. The Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS) has been involved in Zimbabwe and India concerning training programmes relating to a family life education component of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-based education carried out in schools. UNESCO assists Governments in making early childhood care and education programmes more widely available and accessible. It provided training courses on early childhood and family education in the Asia and the Pacific region. UNESCO also serves as a networking and clearing house for information on early childhood issues, policies, programmes and organizations and is the lead agency for an Inter-Agency Early Childhood Communication Strategy.

22. In the area of research on family-related issues, ILO conducted research and released publications in 1998 and 1999 on the growth of female-headed households, gender equality, and the social and economic empowerment of women through employment. The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) is conducting research on temporary labour migration in Sri Lanka and Kuwait. ECLAC published, in 1998 and 1999, editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, which dealt with the intergenerational transmission of poverty and family heterogeneity. UNAIDS has undertaken operational research on household and community responses to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS epidemic in the rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa; and a five-site study in Africa to identify coping mechanisms of carers for people with HIV/AIDS. A publication by UNICEF entitled "Children and Families affected by HIV/AIDS: Guidelines for Action" is forthcoming. UNESCO endeavours to place the family in the international research agenda, particularly in the areas of early childhood care and education, parent and family

education and early childhood research. Research also focuses on families and human rights.

23. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) organized a Regional Seminar on the Family and the Elderly in October 1998 in Bangkok. ESCAP is also incorporating a distinct component on the role of the family in all of its activities concerning the regional observance of the International Year of Older Persons, 1999. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) focused on the structure of the Arab family for strengthening social ties and supporting values. Towards that end, a project proposal was formulated. Currently, possibilities for funding and joint implementation with interested partners in the United Nations system are being explored. For the period 2000–2001, a major activity will be undertaken on the family, its role, values and identity within a gender-sensitive perspective.

C. Research centres

24. A salient feature of the follow-up to the Year is the concerted development of research activities on families at all levels and the widening scope of international cooperation on family research. Some research centres carry out surveys, studies and investigations to formulate national family policy. These are mostly government institutions operating within a ministry or a department of the country concerned. They have provided valuable input to the policy process at the national level and have promoted international research on the family and related issues. For example, in Malta, a Family Study and Research Commission was created to determine the situation of families and set future policies. The Institute of Child Health in Greece, supervised by the Ministry of Health and Social Services, undertakes research on domestic violence, education, and the study of family relations and family structures, at the global, European and national levels. The Australian Institute of Family Studies continues to serve as the national information resource centre on family-related information.

25. Other research centres and institutes are non-governmental private institutions that focus on family well-being. For example, the National Women's Education Centre in Japan, in 1995–1999, has undertaken research on parenting, child-rearing, promoting lifelong learning for women and gender equality. The Austrian Institute for Family Studies (OIF), in 1995–1998, conducted national surveys on childcare, the efficacy of childcare vouchers, and the impact of telecommuting and home-based work on family relations. The research activities of the Institute of

Labour and Social Affairs, Poland, during 1997–1999, focused on the conditions of families during the transition to market-based economies and on the evolution of families and the welfare State in Europe.

26. The European Observatory on Family Matters prepares regular information on family policies in all member States of the European Commission. The Observatory studies the development of family structures and living arrangements in the individual member States of the Commission, and compares national family policies (for example, taxation of families in different countries). In April 1998, the Austrian Institute for Family Studies was designated as the new coordinator of the European Observatory on Family Matters for a six-year term.

D. Non-governmental organizations

27. At the national level, the Women's Union of the Russian Federation emphasizes social guarantees for family, women and children; promotes gender equality; and combats domestic violence. The Centre for Substitute Family Care, a local Czech non-governmental organization, prepared a situational analysis of children in the Czech Republic from 1996 to 1998. The League of Large and Young Families in Belgium initiates political action on behalf of families and provides family-oriented services for member families. It strives for a better child allowance system, a marriage-neutral income tax, and so on.

28. At the regional level, the Service and Research Foundation of Asia on Family and Culture, for example, conducted an Asian survey on work and family responsibilities; and initiated training programmes for Directors of Family Life Programmes in Asia. Also, the Asia and Pacific Family Forum (APFAM) is interested in family well-being and social change. A conference on this topic will be held in November 1999 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. APFAM is currently undertaking research on the impact of global and regional social and economic trends on families in 12 Asian and Pacific countries.

29. At the international level, the International Movement ATD Fourth World has undertaken a project in sub-Saharan Africa that gives street children the opportunity to learn a trade and, in November 1999, is planning a World Assembly of Children. The International Kolping Society organized meetings, programmes and activities for the benefit of families on the topic of parenting. The New York NGO Committee on the Family continuously monitors the discussions on families in the relevant intergovernmental bodies. The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family is

organizing, in cooperation with the Government of Austria, a forum relating to family non-governmental organizations in Central and Eastern European countries in October 1999. The International Confederation of Family Support (CIAF) is an international non-governmental organization that runs more than 100 child day-care centres for families of limited resources in Argentina and other countries.

IV. Current and future family-related activities of the United Nations Secretariat

30. The International Year of the Family (1994) was the result of the concern and interest demonstrated by the international community with respect to addressing family issues within the context of development. The Year has helped to bring the subject of the family into the thinking about development and into the international dialogue on that issue.

31. However, Year follow-up, unlike the follow-up of other recently observed international years or similar events, has been hampered by a number of special factors. First, there is a lack of consensus on terminology and basic definitions. Second, the Year did not result in a global instrument setting standards and incorporating a plan of action. Consequently, the process of follow-up is more complex in the family area than in others, as there is no clear set of objectives against which to assess and review progress.

32. To meet the challenge, the Secretariat has made concerted efforts to move the discourse from a focus on definitions and prescriptive and value judgements to an emphasis on an increased understanding of the social, economic and cultural processes that affect the institution of the family in the performance of its central and irreducible functions in any society. For this reason, the Secretariat will continue to concentrate on: (a) promoting international development cooperation in the area of families; (b) promoting the objectives of the Year within the context of the five-year reviews of the World Summit for Social Development; and (c) as part of its work on policy analysis, monitoring, analysing and evaluating global, social and economic trends that impact on families and identifying new and emerging family issues requiring attention by the global community.

33. The main responsibilities of the Secretariat continue to be: (a) substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations; (b) assisting Governments in the

development, implementation and evaluation of appropriate family-related policies, programmes and initiatives within the context of the Year framework; (c) facilitating and promoting international cooperation in the field of family research; (d) strengthening links between the United Nations and civil society; and (e) providing technical assistance through the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities. The current activities under these headings are summarized below.

A. Substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies

34. Substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies, in particular the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, is a core responsibility.

35. The family focus has been integrated into the multi-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development, which has been entrusted with the primary responsibility for implementing the outcome of the Social Summit. In this connection, the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Social Summit, which will be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, will include an analysis of family-related issues, as relevant. Also, the report of the United Nations Workshop on Technology and Families, held in Dublin, Ireland, from 6 to 10 October 1998, will be submitted to the same session. The Technology and Families activity should be seen as a proposed concrete initiative, for consideration by the Commission, to implement the overarching goal of strengthening social integration.

B. Assisting Governments on family-related policies, programmes and initiatives

36. The United Nations Secretariat (Division for Social Policy and Development) supported during 1996–1999 the worldwide observance of the International Day of Families (15 May) by preparing background information on the family for use by Governments, the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and United Nations Information Centres and non-governmental organizations. An annual message of the Secretary-General was prepared for wide distribution. The International Day of Families during the above-mentioned years was observed in many countries. A notable recent event was the celebration of the

Day at United Nations Headquarters in May 1999 with the First Lady of Venezuela as guest speaker.

C. International cooperation in the field of family research

37. During 1998–1999, the Secretariat initiated and promoted a number of action-oriented research and case studies on family issues. In cooperation with the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations, a Survey of National Family Policies (Argentina, Egypt, India and the Netherlands) was conducted on an important issue confronting family policy makers — the balance between work and family responsibilities and the need to advance family-friendly policies in the workplace. Selected Country Profiles on Family Policies and Programmes is under way describing a survey of national actions on family-related issues in Austria, Cameroon, Jamaica and the Republic of Korea.

38. The United Nations Workshop on Technology and Families, held in Dublin, Ireland, from 6 to 10 October 1998, and organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with the Government of Ireland, and in association with Quest Campus, provided a forum in which to address the nature, forms and extent of technological change and its impact on families.

D. Strengthening linkages between the United Nations and civil society

39. The Secretariat has strengthened the consultative process with non-governmental organizations at all levels, research and academic institutions and foundations⁴ through dialogue, through meetings and through financial support provided by the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities. The nature of these consultations has ranged from information exchange, organization of meetings, funding requests, research, promotion of International Year of the Family objectives, and so forth.

40. The first United Nations Consultative Meeting of Regional and International Non-Governmental Organizations on the Family, organized by the Secretariat, was held on 9 February 1998 in New York, in conjunction with the thirty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development, held from 10 to 20 February 1998. It was attended by six international family non-governmental organizations.⁵ The

aim was to discuss areas of collaboration between the Secretariat and the non-governmental sector.

41. The New York NGO Committee on the Family, the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, the Bratislava Institute for Family Studies, the Asia-Pacific Forum on Families, and the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations provide a valuable link between the United Nations and civil society organizations on family issues. The Secretariat has also facilitated networking and an exchange of information with civil society through the Internet and a bimonthly circular letter.

E. United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities

42. Core activities and objectives of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat include increasing awareness about issues that affect families. Projects funded by the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities contributed to such actions.

43. The United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities provides financial assistance for activities specific to families and projects of direct benefit to them, with a special focus on least developed and developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition. Pursuant to the guidance received from the General Assembly⁶ for use of the resources of the Fund, priority in the allocation of grants is given to catalytic and innovative activities related to families and to the reinforcement of family-related concerns in mainstream development. The areas involved are: (a) building national capabilities in least developed and developing countries, and countries with economies in transition; (b) assessments and evaluations of strategies, policies and programmes; and (c) awareness-building and related communications support measures in the context of national development.

44. Since 1996, the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities has received nearly 100 requests for assistance. It has provided nearly \$251,653 in grants to catalytic and innovative projects in the field of the family (see table). The projects supported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Family Activities have been at all levels and have included policy support actions through research, meetings and community-based activities.

45. The demand for assistance from the Fund is high but contributions to it have been declining. Only one Member State contributed to the Fund in 1998. Even so, the Fund has succeeded in supporting a diverse range of activities through

various co-financing arrangements, its direct contribution averaging \$20,000 per project.

F. Future actions of the United Nations Secretariat

46. Future activities will be directed towards encouraging reflection on the type of strategies that would meet various family needs worldwide. This should facilitate, *inter alia*, the integration of a family component in national development strategies and plans. In this regard, the Secretariat has initiated discussions with the University of Delaware (United States of America) on convening an Expert Group Meeting on the Development of a Framework on Family Policies to be held in May 2000.

47. Moreover, the Secretariat intends to organize, in the year 2001, an Interregional Expert Group Meeting on the Identification of Indicators Relating to the Situation of Families. This would help Governments to gather and investigate data on trends in family formulation, structure and dissolution. Research will also be undertaken on Employment and Family-Supportive Environments in Selected Countries (2000) and on the impact of education, information and communication technology on families, as a follow-up to the United Nations Workshop on Technology (2001). These studies will provide a basis for the elaboration of policies and programmes, including systematic and integrated approaches to the design, implementation and evaluation of policies for families.

48. The Secretariat will continue to encourage research and discussion of a range of family issues with a focus on areas of agreement and policy relevance. In this regard, it is establishing an inter-university network on family-policy development. Global comparative studies on selected issues in family-sensitive policy design will also be conducted to improve accessibility of global information on the Year objectives and strategy at all levels. A Directory of Focal Points on the Family will be prepared periodically.

United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities: approved grants by purpose and value, 1996–1999

<i>Project</i>	<i>Value (United States dollars)</i>
<i>Study</i>	
Recent demographic situation in family and social policies in Central and Eastern Europe	15 000
<i>Study</i>	
Family activities for primary schoolchildren to improve their self-discipline and to build up better relationships with their family members (pending approval)	14 883
<i>Study</i>	
A strategic plan for families in the Asia-Pacific region	20 000
<i>Study</i>	
Study tour of Russian families with children with disabilities	8 770
<i>Study</i>	
Pilot project: psychological aid to families during the period of social, political and economic transformation: an educational and training programme in Ukraine	3 000
<i>Study</i>	
Global inventory of mechanisms: a database of responsibility centres for national action on families	30 000
<i>Study</i>	
Work and family project	25 000
<i>Meeting</i>	
Nineteenth International Congress of the International Federation for Parent Education (IFPE) (Globalization and migration: an uprooted youth — an international focus)	20 000
<i>Meeting</i>	
The Impact of Technology on the Family	70 000
<i>Meeting</i>	
Integrating Family in Social Progress and Development: Implementing Family-Specific Recommendations of Global Conferences of the 1990s, Sixth International Seminar	20 000
<i>Training</i>	
Second phase for day-care centre: "Growing up — International Year of the Family", donated by International Year of the Family in its first stage; training leaders and personnel of the day-care centre in Argentina	10 000
<i>Study</i>	
Poverty, women and gender in development and family life in Antigua and Barbuda	15 000
Total	251 653

Notes

¹ *Report of the World Summit in Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

² As of 15 July 1999, responses were received from the following: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Cyprus, Czech

Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kuwait, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.